The Beaver County Argus.

VOLUME XXXIII---NO 41. BEAVER, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1857. ESTABLISHED 1818.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

H. & J. WEYAND.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance; otherwise Two Dollars will be charged. No paper discontinued, until all arrearages are settled, except at the option of the Editors.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of 50 cts. per square, of fifteen lines for one insertion—each subsequent insertion 25 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

☞Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

Farewell to Summer.

BY WM. H. C. MOSHER.

Farewell! thy moon is on the wane,
The last bright day is near its close;
On rosy lips that thirst for rain,
Heaven not a drop bestows.
The cricket Summer, sounds thy knell—
Queen of the season! fare thee well.

The flowers that wreath'd thy beautious head
Droop, pale and withered, on thy brow—
The light that made thy morning red
Is dull and misty now;
Sad voices pipe in wood and dell
To Summer and her joys farewell.

Gone is thy belt of rainbow sheen,
Starred with the dewdrops of the showers,
And kirtle of enchanted green
Embroidered o'er with flowers:
The golden wand of wondrous spell
Is dim and broken now—farewell!

There is a summer of the heart
That hath its mournful ending here:
Delights that warmed its core depart,
While grows dull and dear.
And sadder than the funeral bell,
Hope whispers to the soul—farewell.

A Man of Business.

In one of the eastern counties of N. Y. is a man by the name of Zadock Pratt, one of the bone and sinew, an intelligent mechanic and farmer, who has contributed greatly to the general prosperity, as well as to his individual wealth. In a speech at an Agricultural Fair, in Green county, N. Y., he said that, since he had been engaged in farming, he had employed over fifteen thousand years of other men's labor, had employed thirty thousand men, and paid them for their labor over two millions five hundred thousand dollars. He had cleared over ten thousand acres of land, and used over half a million dollars for it. He had used and worn out five hundred horses and one thousand yoke of oxen, used two hundred thousand bushels of oats, one hundred and twenty thousand tons of hay, thirty thousand barrels of beef and pork, nearly one hundred thousand barrels of flour, and potatoes without number or measure. He had tanned over one million two hundred and fifty thousand sides of leather, his usual disbursement is over five thousand dollars per day, and he has used in his business over ten millions. He has never had a side of leather stolen, and has never sued an account of his business transaction. We should say that Zadock was a valuable member of society. Moreover, this shows the advantage of diversifying labor, and of bringing the man who consumes by the side of him who produces.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

DRINKING AMONG YOUNG MEN.—The Philadelphia *Sun* says, truly, that indiscriminate drinking among our young men must eventually make its mark upon our population of our cities. We can see it already bringing itself in the rising generation. It is impossible for any man to drink even pure liquors six or seven times a day without suffering severely in constitution.—And when he transmits this impaired constitution to his son who in turn imbibes it still further by the same course, it requires little foresight to see that we are preparing a population for our cities that will not in physical frame be much better than the wretched Aztecs. In most parts of the country this love of drink and bar-rooms is every day increasing. Every day sees our youth becoming more and more the victims of the habit.

FUNNY QUARREL.—The Albany *Times* says two well known gentlemen of that city recently formed a copartnership. One has a very long name, the other has a very long one. Painters charge so much per foot for lettering signs, and as the new firm was obliged to have a new sign; an order was given, and it was specially "put in pace." But a few days elapsed before the bill was presented, when he of the short name made the declaration that he should be charged but one third of the whole expense, as his name occupied only one-third of the sign. This reasoning was not perceivable to the "party of the second part," and a dissolution is talked of, as neither of them will back down.

CHEAP SUGAR.—There is a bow of promise on the saccharine cloud, and we are inspired with the hope that sugar will be cheaper. Rejoice, ye house wives and candy-eating children; therein! Already the sugar market is giving way, and the prospect of the crop bids fair to run to the bottom before it stops. Louisianna promises 400,000 hogsheads when it had but about 190,000 last year. Cuba will afford an abundant crop, Brazil and Mauritu will each yield a good supply. Even India gives indication that it will contribute its usual yield, to help to stock the market.

NOTHING TO WEAR.—There is a married lady up town says the N. Y. *Day Book*, who enjoys the luxury of no less than one hundred and twenty dresses, twenty-nine of which are mourning dresses. Are there any wives who sport so extensive a wardrobe as this? It is not quite equal to the wardrobe of Queen Elizabeth, who is said to have had not less than three thousand "gowns," as our grandmothers used to

LOSS of the CENTRAL AMERICA.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The steamer Empire City, on which over ninety-two passengers were saved from the Central America, arrived in New York Saturday night last. Of these thirty were women, twenty-six children, and thirty-six men; fourteen of these ladies had husbands with them on board the steamer Central America; four of said husbands are known to have been saved. These unfortunate, and yet fortunate women wore an expression of the greatest sadness; it was not an obtrusive sorrow, but calm, deep and pervading. Scarcely one of them had a cent of money, and none a change of clothes; they were just as they had got into the boat from the Central America, devoid of skirts, and wearing merely an outside dress. Some wept as they approached New York city, overcome with past memories and their unexpected condition. They had left California affluent in wealth, and rich in the reciprocal enjoyment of affection; they arrived here devoid of treasure and overburdened with affliction. For their bright anticipations they find the severest suffering, and sonie, the extremest penury. Not the least piteous was the sight of the infants. Some of them were perfectly naked, merely wrapped around by a coarse blanket taken from a berth. Others were merely girt about the loins with linen, while others wore a fuller dress. Many of the mothers seemed quite unwell. Some were taking gruel, others were giving it to their babes. The deepest sadness prevailed all. A few could only speak with tears, others had power to check the outward semblance of their inward grief. Some who had faced death in the hour of their peril with checks unblanched, could not speak of the catastrophe and the loss of a loved one without tears. In looking at the condition of those saved from the unfortunate ship one could more fully realize the greatness of the calamity.

Joseph M. Bassford, one of the passengers, imputes the loss of the steamer to Ashby, the chief engineer. He says:

"I am satisfied, from what I afterwards learned, that had Ashby immediately went to work in endeavoring to remedy the difficulty with the engines, that he might have got them to work again, and saved the vessel, as every moment after the stoppage of the engines was of great importance.'

When the last boat left the steamer Ashby made a move to get in. Capt. Herndon told him he feared to trust him Upon this expression of doubt, relative to himself, Ashby said: "I promise you captain, most solemnly, that I will come back to the steamer, and not desert her," or words to this purpose. I heard the remark distinctly, and noted it, as the fact of the doubt as to the boats return caused me to think that possibly the present would be the last opportunity I would have to save myself. When Ashby got on board he drew a knife—he saw several on the point of making a jump for the boat—and declared if any individual jumped on board he would take his life.

Ashby remained on board the Marine notwithstanding his pledge to Capt. H.—This statement is corroborated by a number of the passengers, who unite in expressions of belief that the shipwreck was owing to his negligence in the supervision of the engines, and condemn his selfish cowardice in strong terms. Ashby applied to the Captain of the Empire City for passage to New York to which the Captain, replied:

"You rascal, I have a notion to blow your brains out. You shan't come on my ship. The moment I found out your rascally conduct I telegraphed to the owners that you ran off, and you ought to have your brains blown out. You are a coward."

Ashby, however, told Captain McGowan that he was was ordered to the boats by Captain Herndon, and says he is ready for fullest investigation as to his conduct.

The statements of the various passengers are full of instances of individual heroism and self-sacrifice. The saving of all the women and children speaks volumes in praise of the manly hearts that went down on the Central America. There is a faint hope entertained that Capt. Herndon was picked up by a schooner that lay to near the stop when the steamer went down.

Among the rescued is B M. Lee, of Pittsburgh. A Mr. Clough, reported from this city, is among the lost.

In our article commending the noble gallantry of the officers and passengers of this vessel, in saving all the women and children, while themselves doomed to death, we expressed doubt as to the confirmation of the telegraphic report; but the facts are fully and gloriously confirmed from all the reports of survivors. The purser of the Empire City also says:

"We likewise understood that all the women and children, some of the latter infants, fifty-six in number, had been saved in the steamer's boats and all placed on board the brig Marine of Boston. 'Sir,' said my informant, 'with death yawning before them, the men stood solid as a rock, nor made a movement for the boats until the women and children had been all transferred safely to the brig, after which about forty of the crew and male passengers, in a few trips, reached the latter vessel before the steamer went down.'

Honor, then unqualified, to the gallant band of men, who, facing a terrible death in the merciless storm-tossed ocean, thus bravely, nobly, saved every weak woman and helpless little one. We would build them a monument—imperishable as time, whereon, if their names may be learned, they shall be enrolled as of the noblest in generosity, the peerless in gallantry, the bravest in heroism. Let them be honored forever!—*Pitts. Dispatch.*

☞England is called the paradise of women; Spain purgatory, Turkey their hell.

BEGINNING OF THE WORLD.

The following extract from a sermon of Mr. Spurgeon, the famous English preacher, is a specimen of the eloquence which within a year or two has made his name familliar in both hemispheres:

Can any man tell me when the begining was? Years ago we thought the beginning of this world was when Adam came upon it; but we have discovered that, thousands of years before that, God was preparing chaotic matter to make it a fit abode for man; putting races of creatures upon it, who might die and leave behind the marks of His handiwork and marvelous skill, before He tried His hand on man. But this was not the beginning; when, like drops of dew from the fingers of the morning, stars and constellations fell trinkling from the hand of God; when, by His own lips, He launched forth ponderous orbs; when with His own hand, He sent comets, like thunderbolts, wandering through the sky, to find one day there proper sphere. We go back to years gone by, when worlds were made and systems fashioned; but we have not approached the beginning yet.

Until we go to the time when all the Universe slept in the mind of God, as yet unborn, until we enter the eternity where God, the Creator, lived alone, everything sleeping within Him, all creation resting in His mighty, gigantic thought, we have not guessed the beginning. We may go back, back, back, ages upon ages. We may go back, if we may use such strange words, whole eternities, and yet never arrive at the beginning. Our wing might be tired, our imagination would die away. Could it outstrip the lightning's flashing in majesty, power and rapidity, it would soon weary itself ere it could get to the beginning. But God from the beginning chose his people, when the unnavigated ether was yet unfanned by the wing of a single angel, when space was shoreless, or else unborn, when universal silence reigned, and not a voice or whisper shocked the solemnity of silence; when there was no being, and no motion, and naught but God Himself, alone in his eternity; when, without the song of an angel, without the attendance of even the cherubim, long ere the living creatures were born, or the wheels of the chariot of Jehovah were fashioned; even then, "in the beginning was the word;" and in the beginning God's people were one with the Word, and "in the beginning he chose them unto eternal life."

BRIGHAM GROWS PUGNACIOUS.—Brigham delivered an address to the Saints of Utah a short time since. We clip a paragraph:

Now, let me tell you one thing, I shall take as a witness that God designs to cut the thread between us and the world, when an army undertakes to make their appearance in this Territory to chastise me or to destroy my life from the earth. I lay it down that right is, or at least should be, might with Heaven, with its servants, and with all its people on earth. As for the rest, we will wait a little while to see; but I shall take a hostile movement by our enemies as an evidence that it is time for the thread to be cut. I think we will find three hundred who will lap water, and we can whip out the Midianites. Brother Heber said that he could turn out his women, and they would whip them. I ask no odds of the wicked, the best way they can fix it.

KANSAS AFFAIRS—*Borrowing Babies.*—Not long since the editor of the Herald of Freedom informed the young ladies in Kansas that they could pre-empt 160 acres of land. Some of them *squatted* on different claims in the southern part of the Territory, which has lately come into market. The pre-emption law says:

"The individual claiming the benefits of said act must be either the head of a family, or a widow, or a single man over the age of twenty-one."

These young ladies not fulfilling either of the requirements have adopted the plan of borrowing babies in order to swear that they are the "head of a family." They generally board them one week and make one dress for the privilege of using them. Young misses of sweet sixteen may be seen at a head of a family ten years of age.—*Kansas Cor. St. Louis Democrat.*

OMNIBUSES IN LONDON.—The London correspondent of the New York Commercial writes:

The omnibuses in London run in every direction, and by changing once or twice, one can go to almost any place he may desire. From the Bank of England, which appears to be the general terminus, the omnibus routes radiate to every point of the compass. The fare is quite reasonable—some omnibuses conveying passengers six miles for an eqvivalent of about ten cents United States money. The aggregate number running is probaby from eight to ten thousand. Each bus, as they are universally called here, has a conductor stationed at the door to take the fare, *so* that the driver has nothing to do but to attend to his horses. They carry twelve inside and from fifteen to twenty outside. In pleasant weather the outside is preferred, and I often see well dressed women sitting by the side of the driver. The top seats are frequently full when there are no passengers inside.

A SPARTAN.—Among the Europeans who were endeavoring to escape from Delhi, when it was ravaged by the cruel East Indians, was an English officer with his wife. As he bore her along amid the dead and dying, he was attacked by a party of mineers. His good sword was drawn, and seven ruffians fell. Slowly retreating, while keeping them at bay, the fiends made a rush at his wife, but a shot from her husband's arm saved her honor, though it cost her life. Another shot, by his own hand too, and the husband rested beside the body of his wife.

HE WINS, WHO WORKS.

Brother Cobb, of the Wellsboro *Agitator* always writes some good things for his paper, but his article last week, on "the price of liberty" is capital, and needs to be read by the Republicans of this county. Here is an extract from it, which we commend to the serious attention of every friend of Freedom.

"Does any freeman lean upon the past success achieved by the noble efforts of the friends of Liberty? If so, does he dream that the success of the past however brilliant and signal soever they may have been, can guaranty like glorious signal and brilliant victories to day, or to-morrow? Such a man leans on a *rotten stick*. Success yesterday is not a guaranty of success to-day. There is no victory without labor, no true defeat without apathy on the part of the defeated. He wins who works, he works who wins. He works but who is ever alive to the importance of action; and he is a drone who leans on past endeavor. A thousand such could not do the work of one truly vigilant freeman; and ten thousand such would lose the best Northern State to freedom. It is the dying evil of the time in Pennsylvania, that the Republican hive is cursed with drones—men who lean on local success and do nothing. The South and center Counties look up to the Northern tier and gloat over our monster majorities, forgetting their duty. The Wilmot District hugs its majorities for Fremont, and cries—'Oh if the lower counties of the State would but do something handsome!' Now this is all bosh.

The lower part of the State has no right to lean upon our majorities. Mind your own business, and mind your own feet. Go to work and redeem the lower part of the State—the upper part of the State will get along without your laudations. The Wilmot District need not wait for the lower counties to do 'something handsome.' We have something handsome to do ourselves.

We must not expend all our strength in hugging that Fremont majority; we must go to work and do 500 better. That is what we have to do in the Banner County. We do not thank any croakers to use a Sunday-go-to-meeting face and say that Tioga can't do better than she did last fall.—She can do better. The votes are all here, and if they do not get into the ballot box on the 13th of October next, then the Republicans of the several election districts must settle with their own consciences. There is no escaping the conclusion that if voters fail to come out, their Republican neighbors will have neglected their duty."

THE CIRCASSIAN CHIEF.—Schamyl, the Circassian hero, has again defeated the Russians in the most signal manner. In two engagements, the first on the banks of the Kuban, where the Muscovites lost six guns and many horses. It is also announced that the brave mountain hero who has kept the Russians at bay for the last quarter century, assailed the Russian army with 25,000 Circassians, and completely routed them. The Russians were attempting to dislodge him from the banks of the river commanding some passes. The battle lasted ten hours, and the Russians were driven ignominiously across the river, by the band of mountain warriors. Several Russian fortified places had fallen into Schamyl's hands.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS.—The effect of the money presure is beginning to be felt upon industrial employments. Some factories working only half time, and some trades nearly suspended in their usual operations, cause an unusual depression of labor. Appeals for employment begin to be more than commonly pressing, and should the present difficulty continue long, considerable suffering will follow. In New York the number of unemployed persons is growing daily larger, and many persons are daily trooping in from the country in search of places as teachers, journeymen, clerks, seamstresses, musicians, &c. The New York Tribune says: "Hardly, since 1837, has so gloomy a prospect for Winter lowered upon the laboring classes." Of course, a considerable contraction in the circulation, which measures the value of labor, will unsettle prices, and as long as the cause continues, the effect will each day be felt more severely. We do not apprehend, however, that the present difficulty will last so long or be productive of the same disasters as in 1837.

SPECULATIONS.—Some two weeks ago on the heel of the first failures, and in the midst of the severe contraction in this city some Canadians slipped over to Chicago and bought a Million Dollars' worth of Grain for about three-quarters of a Million. They have in Canada a habit of buying Illinois Spring Wheat for home use, and selling their own Winter Wheat to Europe or this city for some twenty-five to thirty-three per cent more, saving handsomely by the trade. Having courage and money just when they were short on this side of the Lakes, they turned these qualities to good account, as was right.—*N. Y. Trib.*

LOW PRICE FOR WHEAT.—We learn that three cargoes of wheat, about 30,000 bushels, were sold in Joliet Illinois, on Saturday, at the low price of 40 cents per bushel. This is a great sacrifice, but the reason of the low sale was that farmers of the vicinity clubbed together to ship their own wheat, got it to Joliet, and were forced to sell at 40 cents. Wheat in this vicinity on Saturday was 70 a 75 cents, with very light sales.—*Milwaukee American, Sept.* 14.

☞The new British divorce bill is simply a bill to provide for the extension to all classes of the British public of those facilities of divorce which have been heretofore confined to the wealthy and the powerful.

A Serenade.

☞A gentleman who recently put up at a log tavern in Wisconsin, was awakened by a young man who commenced a serenade thus:

"Oh, Sally Rice,
I've called you twice,
And yet you lie and snore!
I pray you wake,
And see your Jake,
And ope to him the door; or the winder, I don't care much which, for—
It makes but little difference
To either you or I—
Little pig, big pig,
Root, hog, or die.

A Non-Committal Captain.

The Salem *Register* tells the following good story of old Capt. Ward, who flourished in that municipality in days of yore:—

"Capt. Ward was an eccentric of the first water, and one of his peculiarities was that he never gave the desired answer to a direct question. An amusing instance of this evasive habit is related. One morning, four of his friends, who were aware of this trait in his character, observed the captain going to market, and after some bantering, entered into a bet as to the practicability of learning from him the price he had for his purchase. They accordingly settled the preliminaries, and stationing themselves at different points along Essex street, which he must pass on his way home, awaited his coming. Very soon the Bluff old gentleman made his appearance with a bunch of pigeons in his hand. As he approached, the first questioner accosted him with:—'Good morning, captain! What did you give for pigeons, this morning?' *'Money,'* said the captain bluntly, as he moved up the street. The second gentleman, a little further on, addressed him and asked: 'How go pigeons this morning, captain?' *"They don't go at all; I carry 'em!"* was the equally unsatisfactory reply. Shortly after he met the third, who passed the time of day and inquired: "How much are pigeons a dozen, captain?" *Didn't get a dozen—only bought half a dozen!"* said the old gentleman, gruffly, still plodding on his way.—Finally, the fourth and the last of the conspirators cottoned to the wary old salt by observing, in the blandest of tones: 'A fine lot of pigeons you have there, captain; what did you get them for?' *'To eat,'* was the pertinent and emphatic rejoinder, and the captain reached home without further molestation. If the pigeons did not take wing the joke did, and has been handed down by tradition to the present day.

The Tongue Shackle Torture.

In 1838, a distinguished Frenchman, who devoted much of his attention to prisons, M. Moreau Christophe, was sent by the French government to England, to make a report on their prison system. The following is an extract from that report, which gives an account of his visit to the prisons of *Manchester*:—

"One of the things which struck me most in the course of my visit was the prodigious quantity of hand-cuffs, ankle rings and chains of all kinds, which are suspended from the wall of the jailers room. But the most significant piece which I saw in this disciplinary arsenal, is an *instrument of silence*, consisting of several circular bands of iron binding the head of the culprit, from the back of the neck to the forehead, and fixed together by a band of iron which is opened to give passage to the nose, and which terminates below by a bent tongue of iron that enters into the mouth as far as the palate. The old jailer who showed me this gag, in a way to make me understand that he had seen it operate more than once, said, with a smile, that *it was only intended for women.*"

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The Atlantic cable is *about the size of a dime* in diameter. The outside is composed of eighteen strands of small wire; next is six strands of yarn; next, three coats of gutta percha; inside of all are seven copper wires for telegraphing. The aggregate length of smaller wires required in the manufacture of one mile of the cable is 126 miles! It weighs 1800 pounds to the mile, is quite flexible, and was estimated to be strong enough to bear in water over six miles of its own length if suspended vertically.

The whole capital of the company is $1,750,000, and has been taken in shares of $5000 each. The proportions in which these shares have been taken are, 101 in London, 88 in America, 86 in Liverpool, 37 in Glasgow, 28 in Manchester, and the remainder in other parts of England.

A PASTOR OWNED BY HIS CONGREGATION.—Kelley Lowe, pastor of the African Church, Augusta, Georgia, was originally a slave, but his people bought him some years ago, and (as *Zion's Advocate* says) "he is their servant pecuniarily as well as spiritually." They allow him a salary of from $800 to $1,000 per annum.

☞It is said that ex-President Fillmore is about to marry a lady of Montreal. The Portland Advertiser thinks this a pretty business for a Know Nothing. "Americans must rule America," and here we have the great chief of the dark lantorns *submitting to foreign rule* and actually laying plans to increase the immigration!

☞The first experiment, on this continent, of lighting a city with gas from peat was successfully tried in Portland on Monday. The light was clear and brilliant, and few of the citizens were aware that coal was not used as usual.

☞The Seneca Indians have a law to the effect that no treaty is valid without the consent of two thirds of the mothers of the tribe.

☞The earliest complete clock of which there is any certain record, was made by a Saracen in the 13th century.

PLAN of the INDIAN CONSPIRACY.

A German paper contains a letter transmitted to the editor from Calcutta, which contains some startling statements, revealing the whole scheme of the insurgents. The communication, which bears as recent a date as July 4, says:

"It is now placed beyond all doubt that we have not only to do with a revolution in the native army, but also with a revolution of the whole Mahomedan population of India. The plan is to murder all the Europeans and Christians, and to restore the ancient Mahomedan empire. All the plans were well laid, and the object must have been attained, if it had not been for the precipitancy of the 21st native regiment. The revolution was to have begun in Calcutta, and not in Delhi. The 2d regiment of grenadiers was to have taken possession of the fort in Calcutta, and at the same time the 34th was to have murdered all the Europeans residing in Barrackpore, and afterwards make the best of its way to Calcutta.

"The native artillery at Dumdum was to have acted in the same way, and have assisted the 2nd regiment of grenadiers in sinking the ships in the Hooghly by means of the guns of the fort. The ships were to be sunk in order that no Europeans might be able to escape. The body guard of the Governor-General (veterans taken from the different cavalry regiments) was to have murdered all the persons in the service of the government. The Mahomedans in the bazaar were to have destroyed the railroad and telegraph. The 19th regiment, after all the Europeans had been put to death, was to march towards the north, murdering and plundering as it went.

"As has been said, the precipitancy of the 21st regiment caused the failure of the whole scheme. Six men belonging to the 2d regiment of grenadiers were arrested, but instead of being hanged they were banished for forty years—that is, they were allowed to go their way in peace. As the plot had been discovered at Calcutta, the north-west provinces began to act, and the movement soon extended from Delhi and Meerut through the whole of India (presidency of Bengal.) Delhi is still in the hands of the rebels, and the loss of the European regiments is great. The Gwalior Contingent and the much eulogised Ghoorkas fired on the besieging troops, and made common cause with the insurgents. When it was known that the Chinese expedition had reached Singapore and had sailed for Calcutta, the insurgents, who had spread all over the country, made an attempt to get possession of the fort at Diamond harbor, but failed."

"I would I were a Boy again."

"We talk of Adam and Eve as having been before the fall in a very happy condition, but one thing they missed—they were never children."—*Cor. Alb. Reg.*

True. We never thought of that.—Adam never played marbles. He never played "hokey." He never drove a tandem of boys with a string. He never skated on a pond or played "ball" or rode down hill on a hand sleigh. And Eve she never made a playhouse; she never took tea with another little girl from the little tea-table set out with the tea things; she never rolled a hoop or jumped a rope, or pieced a baby-quilt, or dressed a doll.—They never played "blind man's buff," or "puss wants a corner," or "hurly burly," or any of the games with which childhood sports itself. How blank their age must have been, wherein no memories of early youth came swelling up in their hearts; no visions of childhood floating back from the long past; no mother's voice chating a lullaby to the ear of infancy in the still hours of the night; no father's voice of kindness speaking from the church-yard where he sleeps. Adam and Eve, and they alone of all the countless millions of men and women that ever lived, had no childhood.

The Potato Rot.—We are gratified to learn that the potato rot is not so extensive as has been represented. On a visit to several large farms last week, in the towns of Swansey and Somerset, we learned that the disease had been very slight, and was mostly confined to one variety—the Shenango. Many farmers were digging for shipping at 70 cents per bushel. The yield is not as large as usual.—*New Bedford Standard.*

☞New Haven responded to the President's letter by a Republican triumph in its town election on Monday by 213 opposition majority. The town was carried by the democrats at this election, two years since, and it is a good augury for the future, that the result has now been changed by decisive vote.

A FILLIBUSTER STEAMER.—We learn that U. S. Marshall Rynders has received instructions to look out for and seize steamer now fitting out in this port for another Nicaraguan filibuster expedition under Gen. Walker. The Marshal is engaged in investigating the matter. The steamer in question is expected to carry a batch of "emigrants" from this port, and touch N. O. for a company from that city.—*N. Y. Post.*

☞A visitor going into a free school, during the half yearly examination, noticed two fine looking boys, one of whom had taken the first prize, and the other the second. Said the teacher: "The boy who took the first prize, is the son of the man who saws my wood; the boy who took the second is the son of the Governor of our State.

MR. J. W. SMITH, formerly of New York, purchased 330 acres of prairie, three miles from Cherry Grove, in Carroll county, Illinois, two years ago. This year he has 260 acres of crops growing, estimated at $7000. Besides this, he has fenced 320 acres and built a house and barn. He has also 1000 sheep and cattle feeding on the prairies.

BECOMING EXTRAVAGANT.

In the way of buildings and "statt's," Uncle Sam is really becoming extravagant. He is "on the spread," and with a little good luck will soon own as many mortar beds as Louis Napoleon. The Treasury extension, which was begun with a moderate appropriation of $300,000, has already swallowed $700,000, and will require at least $1,600,000 in addition to complete it. The principal dimensions of this building are 466 feet of length on the east and west fronts, with porticoes and steps at the north and south ends extending 114 feet further, making a total length of 580 feet. The breadth of the edifice will be about 300 feet, and its height four stories. The new wings of the Capital will cost $10,000,000; the New Orleans Custom House $3,000,000; the Charleston Custom House from 1,750,000 to $2,000,000, when the sum total Government is ress, probably, than the expenditure for a single object. At Philadelphia, the Government bought at a fair and moderate price the United States Bank, and then for $300,000 purchased another bank building for a Post Office. It is now proposed to stop work on the latter building which is under alteration for a Post Office—a scheme involving the appropriation of say 2,000,000 for the erection of a new Custom House. These figures are suggestive, and show that Uncle Sam is betting his pile on the spread eagle. In the way of granite and bod carriers, the government has spent more money since 1845, than during the whole half century which preceded that year. In all this building there is a great deal of money wasted and stolen; but notwithstanding that, it is better than to spend the money in getting up steam frigates or adding to the size or extravagance of the Navy. A steam frigate is used up in fifteen years—one or two have been disabled in a month and a half. Buildings of granite will endure for ever, and if properly constructed will act as monitors of taste for all the generations which shall succeed us. The government can do a great deal for the architecture of the country, and we shall not grieve much if it continues "doing."

The Utah Expedition.

The Leavenworth correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes:

The officers constituting the Utah Territorial Government have not yet started, though at one time they were on the point of doing so, and were only stopped by an order from the War Department. Five hundred officers and soldiers, yesterday, set out for New Mexico. Col. Johnson, of Texas, is to take command of the Utah Expedition, instead of Gen. Harney, which, by-the-by, seems to be strange treatment of the General. But Gov. Walker, we are satisfied, thinks his presence important in Kansas, and he has therefore signified his desire for his retention here. Gov. Cumming is getting impatient to visit the dominion of Gov. B. Young, and would like to be under way.

As soon as the Colonel commanding arrives, the expedition will move forward; but even then forced marches will have to be made in order to reach Salt Lake Valley before Winter sets in.

Gov. Walker is now at Fort Leavenworth, probably consulting with Gen. Harney as to the course hereafter to be pursued.

The St. Joseph Journal of the 10th, gives an account of a fight between Col. Sumner's command and a band of Indians, about the middle of August, on the Arkansas river. The Indians fought as well as any disciplined troops could have done.—They received the fire of the Americans, and returned it with effect, killing and wounding four of them. The loss of the Indians was twenty killed and wounded. The soldiers were greatly dissatisfied with their treatment, the want of provisions, &c. Col. Sumner had sent to Fort Kearney for a supply, and it was on the route for the place where they were stationed.

Late from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—The proclamation of Gov. Walker relative to the October election in Kansas has been received. While admitting the injustice exhibited in the apportionment which excludes fifteen counties from participating in the election, the Governor attempts to exculpate himself from blame by declaring that only four days remained after his arrival in the Territory to make the apportionment, that he did not know that there existed a law requiring him to make an apportionment, therefore the duty devolved upon others. He expresses the opinion that no one can vote except those who are qualified under the territorial law of the 20th of February last, and also that under this law the territorial tax will not be required as a qualification for a voter. The Governor states that troops will be stationed at various voting places where violence is apprehended, and he concludes with a hope that all officers will use their best exertion to make the election a fair and honest expression of the views of the people.

MR. BUCHANAN AND A SECOND TERM.—The *States* of last week published, with editorial honors, a letter from New York, in which it is hinted that a grateful Democracy will give Mr. Buchanan a second election of the Presidency. That sort of appeal has been made to him by his flatterers for months. It would have been better, both as a matter of policy and as a matter of taste, that it should have been confined to the private rooms of the White House, and kept out of the newspapers. Trained showmen never permit the public to see the strings and machinery by which their figures are moved.—*Wash. Republic.*

☞According to the recent census of Massachusetts, there were in 1855, nineteen persons in the State who were upwards of one hundred years old. Two of these were residents of Boston and seven of Middlesex county.

LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT—A STRANGE REVELATION.

The letter of the President in reply to the New Haven memorialists, contains but a single paragraph requiring comment.—In all the rest he simply reiterates opinions which everybody knew that he entertained. The Convention that nominated, and the Party that elected him, recognized the validity of the body of men claiming to be the Legislature of Kansas. We never understood Mr Buchanan as holding a different opinion. The plain inference was, that if elected, his administration would uphold that body, and if called upon, enforce its acts with all the federal power at his disposal. The letter to Professor Silliman, avowing this policy, is just what might have been expected; could anybody be simple enough to expect that Mr Buchanan, on his advent to power, would shrink from doing precisely that thing which he had been chosen to do.

But there is one paragraph in this document, which may reasonably excite surprise. It announces opinions which he never before proclaimed—doctrines which his Northern supporters not only dared not countenance, but felt constrained to repudiate. Referring to the passage of the Nebraska act, he says:

"Slavery existed at that period, and still exists, in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally settled by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted, is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment, by prohibiting them from taking into it whatever is recognized to be property by the common Constitution. But when the people—the bona fide residents of such territory—proceed to frame a State Constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves, whether they will continue, modify or abolish slavery. To them, and to them alone, does this question belong, free from all foreign interference."

No President of the United States has ever given utterance to doctrines so monstrous as these. Recollect, it was the opinion of Henry Clay, Thomas H Benton, Daniel Webster, Gen. Cass, Mr Douglass, and the most distinguished leaders of the Whig and Democratic parties, that the Constitution of the United States does not carry Slavery with it into Federal Territory—that Slavery having been legally abolished in Mexico, the law of Freedom continued to exist in all the territory we acquired from that Power—that slavery could exist in territory only by positive law—that the Territorial Legislature might exclude or allow it, at its discretion. This opinion prevailed throughout the Democratic party in the Free States, so that when the Kansas-Nebraska act was passed, leaving the question of Slavery to be settled by the people of the territories for themselves, it was claimed by that party as embodying a policy which would finally result in the freedom of all the Territories; for leave it to the people, said they, and will not the free States always command a majority of the settlers? Mr Buchanan was understood to coincide in opinion with those distinguished men. No one dreamed that he was a Propagandist, in doctrine or policy.—All that his Southern friends claimed for him was, that he was perfectly conservative in relation to Southern institutions—pledged to the policy initiated by General Pierce in regard to Kansas—committed to the recognition and support of the so-called legislature of Kansas. Now, examine and analyze the paragraph above quoted:

The Constitution recognizes and treats slaves as property.

The Constitution, by its own force, carries Slavery into United States Territories, and regards slaves therein as property.

Slavery existed in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States, when the Kansas-Nebraska act was passed.

Neither the people of a Territory, nor its Legislature, so long as it remains a territory, has the right to interdict Slavery.

This point, or rather these points, have been "finally settled by the highest tribunal known to our laws."—

From all this it follows that, in Mr Buchanan's opinion, the Mexican law prohibiting Slavery in New Mexico and Utah was annulled by the Constitution of the United States, which re-established Slavery therein; that all the acts hitherto passed by Congress, prohibiting Slavery in certain portions of the United States Territory were always null and void; that to-day the law of Slavery exists in Oregon, Washington, Utah, New Mexico, Nebraska and Kansas, and that it is not competent for the people or Legislature of any of them to abrogate this constitutional law, until the moment arrives for the organization of the Territory into a State!

And then, with a hardihood almost unexampled, Mr Buchanan remarks, "How it could ever have been seriously doubted, is a mystery."

When such men as Clay, Webster, Benton, Cass and Douglass, insisted that slavery could exist only by positive law, and that the Constitution did not carry slavery with it into United States territory, we think the mystery is, that James Buchanan should now intimate for the first time, that he did not then agree with them.—What are we to believe that, while he was in Washington, laboring to secure the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, he believed that slavery existed by and under the Constitution in all United States Territory, and that Congress had no authority to run such a line? Did he then deliberately seek to pervert a constitutional right by act of Congress? If he held that slavery exists in all the territories of the United States under and in virtue of the Constitution, and that therefore neither congress, nor the people, nor Legislature of a territory can prohibit it therefrom, why did he not proclaim the opinion in his letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination? He knew the great body of his supporters at the North held no such opinion, and did not dream that he entertained it. Why suffer them to vote in the dark, especially when he could hardly doubt that a full disclosure of his own views on these points would have alienated thousands of voters who gave him their support, supposing him to hold the doctrines regarding Slavery and Popular Sovereignty, prevalent among Northern and Western Democrats?

Thus, this seems the darkest chapter in

THE ISSUE.

Is there in our present State Canvass any real living issue? Is any great principle involved, whose fate will be decided or influenced by the event? Will any leading interests of the Commonwealth be effected by the triumph of either party?

It is a strange peculiarity of the "Democratic" journals and orators that they continually strive to persuade the people that there is no such an issue. Their effort is to enroll in their ranks as many votes as possible, and thinks to make every election a mere question of party success, apart from the measures of government involved. And we may notice that whenever they have succeeded in burying all issues, their party strength has given them victory, while, when they were defeated, it has been because the great principles endangered, have engrossed the popular mind, and broken the power of allegiance to the party name. It is then not surprising that the slave driving newspapers, and their side door ally are endeavoring to keep every question of principle out of sight in the present State Canvass, and resolve it into a conflict of party discipline.

The issue in the State election this year is simply this. Is Pennsylvania a Free or a slave State? The 'democratic' party has set forth a new interpretation of the Constitution, carrying the right of property in slaves wherever it extends. As it is the supreme law of the land, it goes as well as in Kansas, so if it establishes slavery there, it establishes it here also. If the Constitution recognizes man as property in one square mile of the Union it does so everywhere. The 'Democratic' party affirms both propositions. The Committee on the subject in our legislature last winter reported that slaves might be brought into our State and held here by Constitutional right, anything in our Constitution or laws to the contrary notwithstanding. On the other hand, the Republican party denies that the national constitution acknowledges slavery, affirms that it is an institution not of the Nation but of the several States in which it exists, and claims that Pennsylvania has the same right to exclude and prohibit, that South Carolina exercises to institute and uphold it. Here then is the true issue, brought home to our very doors.

If we elect a 'Democratic' Governor, we have an executive pledged to support and uphold slavery in Pennsylvania; if we elect a Republican Governor, we have an executive pledged to resist its aggressions, and execute our own laws fearlessly.

If we elect 'Democratic' judges to the Supreme Bench, we will have our laws prohibiting slavery pronounced unconstitutional and void, and the blasting, withering institution 'interpreted' into the State, against her time honored, God approved laws, and the will of her people. If we elect Republican judges we will have the old and settled interpretation undisturbed, which gives Freemen the right to pronounce their own soil free.

If we follow the recent Kansas measures of the administration, and the Dred Scott decision, with the vote of Pennsylvania endorsing them, we invite slave drivers to bring their negroes to our soil, and call their roll of chained varlets on the Brandywine Battle Ground, and over the graves of Valley Forge; if we meet them with an overwhelming rebuke at the Ballot box, we declare our determination not to submit to the encroachments of slavery on our firesides and on these pilgrim shores of Liberty.

Here is the true issue, the one great issue, free white men of Pennsylvania; look at it, meet it like freemen, *like white men*, and speak in such a tone that the negro murder, slave driving black democracy of the South will never again ask you to endorse their aggression.

Maine and Vermont.

Maine sends greeting to her sister States the joyous tidings of an overwhelming Republican victory. She echoes back the notes of triumph to her glorious sister VERMONT. The Green Mountain State gives the Republicans over THIRTEEN THOUSAND majority and the old Pine State responds to the tune of TWELVE THOUSAND for Freedom. Republicans of PENNSYLVANIA! If you would anchor the "Keystone State" firmly on the side of freedom, then come up to the polls by hundreds and thousands, let no man lag behind, and roll up TEN THOUSAND majority for the gallant WILMOT—the Champion of FREE SOIL, FREE LABOR and FREE MEN. Victory is certain if you but do your duty like freemen determined to be free.—*Erie Constitution.*

IMPORTANT PENSION DECISION.—The telegraph informs us of the following important opinion of the Attorney General:

The Secretary of the Interior recently submitted to the Attorney General the question whether the practice heretofore prevailing in the Pension Office, of allowing the children of Revolutionary soldiers to receive the pensions which their deceased parents might have received, was according to law. The Attorney General to day rendered his opinion, declaring that the practice has no legal foundation, and that neither children nor grand-children have any such right under the acts of Congress. The consquence of this will be to reverse a practice of the Pension Office which has continued for twenty-five years. The Attorney General gives the law, but declines to say whether the law should abolish the practice or the practice defeat the law, leaving that as an administration question to the Secretary himself.

The Effie Afton Case.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—In the case of the steamer *Effie Afton vs.* Rock Island Railroad Bridge, which has been on trial for three weeks, the Circuit Court Jury failed to agree and were discharged last night.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—External injuries, as well as external diseases, may be truly said to have lost half their terrors since the introduction of Holloway's Ointment. The worst bruises, burns, and scalds, the severest flesh wounds, and the most dangerous fractures, are treated successfully with this Ointment in the hospitals of London and Paris. The first dressing subdues inflammation and relieves pain, and, these symptoms removed, the process of restoration is rapid almost beyond credibility. The Pills are the standard specific for diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels throughout Europe and America.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

WILMOT ON THE PUBLIC WORKS.

It has often (says the Connellsville *Enterprise,*) been the charge of our opponents, that Judge Wilmot evaded State issues, and harped away like an enthusiast on the Slavery question. Mr. Wilmot has not evaded any State issues—he challenged his competitor to meet him on the stump, which he, (Mr. Packer,) declined. Mr. Wilmot was willing to meet and discuss any issue before the people; but Mr. Packer's backing down, debarred him the pleasure of meeting him face to face on any issue.

But to the point. It is known that Senator Bigler, made a speech in Clarion, a few days since, (alleged to be in answer to Mr. Wilmot's Philadelphia speech,) and it is known that Mr. Wilmot also spoke in Clarion the night after. Mr. Bigler had charged on Mr. Wilmot, that he evaded State issues, to which Mr. Wilmot in the course of his speech makes the following remarks, which we copy from the Clarion *Banner.*

"He had been assailed by Bigler on various grounds, who said he had always avoided State issues. But he was mistaken. He always had done so, except, perhaps, on that particular occasion. He was charged with refusing to give his opinion on the sale of the Main Line, but he always met the question with the answer, that he was in favor of the sale and glad it had been accomplished—it was a part of his platform—it had been in the hands of the State a source of plunder, peculation and loss, not only so in regard to the money squandered, but in regard to its moral result and the evils flowing from its mis-management.

It was destructive of the public interest and had not paid $100,000 above expenses for 20 years. It had been sold for $7,500,000—and thus decreased the State debt to that amount, while if it had remained longer, it would not have commanded $5,000,000. Its disposal therefore was fortunate. On the question of Banks there was no real fixedness in the Democrat ranks on this question. But he would pledge himself this far, that if elected he would agree not to sign bank bills unless Democrats voted for them or signed the application. (Applause.) Why the last legislature although a *Democratic* one, passed so many bills that Gov. Pollock could not stand the inundation. The Democracy oppose banks only in their speeches—but will vote for them where their interests are concerned and will invariably labor to establish them where called for by a majority of their partizans, but generally cut the opposition from all chance to obtain them. In fact the Banks are pretty generally democratic.

Bigler had assailed him because he had spoken largely of the question of slavery—instead of State policy. Bigler alleging this to be wrong as the question of slavery was settled by the Dred Scott decision.—But his opponent had made this the entire subject of the speech. If it was right for Mr. Bigler it was certainly so for him."

JUDGE WILMOT ON THE TARRIFF.

Among the many charges made against Mr. Wilmot by our political opponents, is that he is not sound on the Tariff question: and that he is opposed to Pennsylvania interests, so far as that question is concerned. In reply to this charge, we will give an extract from Wilmot's Clarion speech, made on the evening of the 9th inst. It is as follows:

"He would discuss the question of Slavery and the Tariff along with State issues. All great questions of State policy should be spoken of. His opponents should not take expectations to his views, nor has that party any right to arraign him on the Tariff question. They have followed the demands of the South on this question, and where it pointed they have followed. The Legislature of our State had demanded additional protection for Pennsylvania interests, and then Wm. F. Packer voted against a series of resolutions to that effect. What is the locofoco doctrines to-day on the question. What says the Cincinnati Platform on the subject? It declares that the party which formed it, is in favor of progressive Free Trade throughout the World." That is their policy, and they wish to make it universal. Wm. F. Packer swallows it as his doctrine—and in that Convention moved that it be adopted without crossing a T or dotting an I. The Tariff was modified last year—did Bigler resist the reduction from 30 to 24 per cent? Not he. He neither opposed it nor vindicated Pennsylvania interests. What he, (Wilmot) had done in his vote on the Tariff was done from his own convictions and not through the interested dictations of the South. He did vote for the Tariff of 1846, —but it was different in his district from any others where exceptions were taken to the act of 1842. He was opposed to the minimum principle and took exceptions to that. The principle was wrong—it imposed a heavy rate on the coarse and a light rate on the costly and finer articles, thus imposing heavily on the poor man, while the rich were immensely benefitted. He felt that no man in Congress labored harder for the interests of Pennsylvania than he did. He was in favor of a higher Tariff on Iron than on pins and needles—such a great national interest must naturally claim protection. He contended that universal *ad valorum* duties were all nonsense—as for instance, a high rate on low priced goods and low rates on the finest fabrics. While five yards of coarse silk would weigh one pound, a pound of fine would measure perhaps 20 yards. The duties on the article of Iron should be specific—as the prices of both pig and bar iron did not incessantly fluctuate as did other articles of commerce—thus that important interests of Pennsylvania would be amply protected. When the bill was pending he had appealed to Mr. Dallas and implored him that if the interests of Pennsylvania hung on his vote, to give a larger rate of protection to his State.

Suspension of Specie Payments by the Banks of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—A general conference of the Presidents of all the banks was held this afternoon, and after carefully canvassing all the circumstances of the pressure and their resources, a temporary suspension of specie payments on checks, and also bills exceeding $10 by all the banks of this city was resolved upon, to go into effect to-morrow.

BEAVER ARGUS.

J. WEYAND.....J. WEYAND.

M. & J. Weyand, Editors & Proprietors

BEAVER, PA.,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1857.

FOR GOVERNOR,

DAVID WILMOT

Of Bradford County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.

James Veech,

Of Fayette County,

Joseph J. Lewis,

Of Chester County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WM. MILLWARD,

Of Philadelphia.

UNION COUNY TICKET.

Assembly.

DE LORMA IMBRIE, Beaver.

GEORGE P. SHAW, Lawrence.

Sheriff.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN, Pulaski tp.

Register & Recorder.

SAMUEL B. WILSON, Borough.

Treasurer.

WILLIAM HENRY, of Borough.

Clerk of Courts.

ALFRED G. McCREARY, N. Brighton.

Commissioner.

ABNER MORTON, Franklin.

Auditor.

WILLIAM C. HUNTER, Brighton tp.

Coroner.

NATHAN P. COUCH, New Brighton.

Poor House Director.

JAMES STERLING, Independence.

Trustees of Academy.

M. T KENNEDY, N. Brighton, (4 years.)
SAMUEL MOREHEAD, Sharon, (4 yrs.)
SMITH CUNNINGHAM, Beaver, (3 yrs.)
ABNER P. LACOCK, Rochester tp (2 yrs.)

Bank Meetings in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26.—A meeting of the Bank Presidents was held this afternoon and it is reported that for want of concert of action adjourned without arriving at any determination. It was thought that they would determine on a full suspension as practiced by some of the Banks to-day; but was not general on account of the North America, Mechanics and others, receiving a supply of specie. There was also a meeting of the Cashiers but their action is not yet known. It is understood that application will be made to the Governor for the call of an extra session of the Legislature with the view of affording relief to the Banks from the penalty of forfeiture imposed by the law of 1850. Several of the Banks, however, are not acting under this law, viz: The Pennsylvania, Farmers' and Mechanics', Philadelphia and Western Banks.

All the Baltimore Banks Suspended.

Baltimore, Sept. 27.—At a meeting of the Bank Presidents this morning, it was resolved to suspend specie payments on all notes. The suspension since ten o'clock has been total, with the exception of accommodating their customers with a few dollars in change. There is no run on the Savings Banks; we have but three, and the most ignorant knew that they are as safe as the mint.

The merchants seem to be gratified with the suspension. Money on the street, which yesterday commanded 2½ per cent, has fallen to-day to one.

The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. stock has advanced to $5 per share.

The Wheeling Banks.

Wheeling, Sept. 26—At a meeting of the citizens of this city, held this evening, it was unanimously resolved that the Banks of this city be requested to immediately suspend specie payments, until the business interests of the community would justify a resumption. This action was taken in consequence of the heavy run that has recently been made upon the Banks by foreign brokers and bankers. The banks are abundantly able to meet their liabilities, and no loss will be sustained by note holders or depositors in consequence of the suspension.

An Extra Session of the Legislature to be called.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27.—It is understood that the Governor will issue a proclamation to-morrow calling the Legislature together on the first Tuesday in October, to take action on the Bank suspension.

THE FALL IN THE PRICE OF WHEAT.—A cargo of wheat arrived at Buffalo last week, says the *Republic*, consigned to a house with instructions to sell it at $1,15. When it arrived all that was offered was $1,10; the consignee telegraphed the owner to come down and sell it himself. On the day of his arrival it had gone to $1,05; he offered at that figure and was offered $1, but he thought he would look about before selling at that price, and when he went to make the trade it had fallen to 95c; he waited till the next day, when he was offered 90c for it, and took it.

Appeals of Demagogues.

The contributors to the columns of the Star—editorial and anonymous—take occasion very frequently to assert that Mr. Wilmot entertains ultra American views, and upon the strength of this gratuitous assumption, make pathetic and silly appeals to our adopted citizens to withhold their support from Mr. Wilmot, and throw it in favor of his 'non combatant' competitor.—Now, then, we would ask these scribblers, who, with owl-like wisdom and gravity, discourse so glibly, and assert so recklessly for the proof of their oft-repeated charges on this head? Where is the ground upon which this charge is predicated? Can the Star produce a particle of evidence that would weigh a feather in a court of justice? Is there any thing like an attempt to degrade foreign-born citizens on account of their birth-place, in the resolutions adopted by the Convention that nominated Mr. Wilmot? If so, let it be produced. Is there any thing of this nature in Mr. W's letter of acceptance? If there is, let it be dragged to the light. Did Mr. Wilmot, in his address in this place, make use of any language that could, by any possibility, be tortured into anything of a proscriptive character? All who were present could give an instant and emphatic contradiction to such charge. Is there any thing objectionable in his letter to the Altoona Council? If so, why has it not been shown? We have, time after time, *asked*, and CHALLENGED, and DEFIED the Star to array itself in opposition to a solitary position therein assumed. Has it done so? No. It has been as deaf, and as mute, and as silent as the grave. Does Mr. Wilmot propose to make war upon any particular Church?—Not at all. Does he propose to wrest from the members of any Church, a single right or privilege which they have heretofore exercised? No. But, he does proclaim emphatically and boldly, in his speeches, in his letters, and everywhere, that he is unalterably opposed to the interference of any Church, as a body, in the politics of the country. And we venture to say, that the Star—brazen-faced as it is—will not DARE, in the face of the abuse which it has often lavished upon individual Ministers of the Gospel, for their interference in politics, to join issue with Mr. Wilmot, upon this point, and take the opposite ground.

But, say these writers for the Star, "the Philadelphia Sun asserts that Mr. Wilmot is more of an American than Mr. Hazlehurst?" Did the writers for the Star ever see that paper? We doubt very much whether it ever contained the paragraph ascribed to it. What if it did? It is no more the mouth-piece of Mr. Wilmot, than are the One Hundred and odd other papers throughout the State that are laboring for his election. Mr. Wilmot is no more responsible for the utterances of the sheets that support him, than is President Buchanan responsible for the rabid 'vaporings' of the Star. Mr. Wilmot is old enough, and competent enough to speak for himself. And he has spoken for himself.

Let us have better evidence, Messrs. writers for the Star, or the moderate men of all parties will not hesitate to brand you as skulking libellers.

GIVE US A CALL.

Our Annual Fair comes off this week, and the season being exceedingly favorable, we expect to see an immense concourse of people. We hope our friends and patrons will not forget to give us a call. We shall hold ourselves in readiness to discuss politics—the abundant harvest that has just been garnered—the state of the weather—the good points of horses, cattle, vegetables, &c., on Exhibition—give them an opportunity to sit in the Editors' *Easy Chair*, and *Write a Receipt* occasionally, if desired, by way of variety, and to give them a specimen of our Penmanship.

☞ In order to get a glimpse of the doings in the Fair Ground, we go to press earlier this week than usual. A number of matters claiming attention this week, have therefore, to be passed over until next week.

Organize! Organize!!

The three days of the Fair will afford an excellent opportunity for our political friends from all parts of the county, to advise and confer with each other, as to the best means of effecting a complete and thorough organization in all the districts. A full and frank interchange of views and plans we doubt not will help the cause amazingly.

☞ THE TICKETS for the October Election are now ready, and can be had by calling at this Office. Appended to the County Ticket will be found ballots for the proposed Amendments to the State Constitution. We have printed all of them in favor of said amendments; if any, however, feel disposed to vote against one, or all of them, they can do so by striking out the word 'For,' and inserting in writing the word 'Against.'

BE ASSESSED.—Our Republican friends will bear in mind, that assessments, to be availing this year, must be made *Ten Days* prior to the election. Saturday next, therefore, will be the last day on which this duty can be successfully performed. Let none of our friends neglect it.

☞ We invite attention to the card of Hall & Co., the extensive and fashionable Hat and Cap manufacturers, and dealers in Furs, in Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Hon. WILLIAM STEWART, our Representative in Congress, will please accept our thanks for the Mechanical portion of the Patent Office Report for 1856. It is a valuable work, and is divided into three parts—the last being devoted exclusively to the illustrations of the numerous Patents.

DEATH OF DR. SHAW.—We regret to learn that Dr. WILLIAM SHAW, formerly of New Castle, and well and favorably known to many of the residents of this county, died near Hyatt, Kansas Territory, on the 3d inst. He was about 67 years of age.

RAILWAY CONNECTION.—The through Trains on the P. Ft W. & C. R. R., now cross over into Pittsburgh, and form a close connection with the Philadelphia Railroad. The New Brighton Accomodation Train stops, and departs, as heretofore, from the Federal Street Station, in Allegheny.

ACQUITTED.—At a meeting of Presbytery, held at Freedom last week, the Rev. John Brown was acquitted of the charge preferred against him.

LARGE BEET.—Francis Scott, Esq., of Ohio township, has shown us a Beet raised by him, which measures 13 inches in circumference, and is 18 inches in length.

☞ Dr. Tubbs will be at his rooms in Bridgewater on Monday next.

THE LIST OF BANKS DISCREDITED.

The following is a list of Banks which are discredited by the Brokers in Pittsburgh:

Bank of Hallowell, Hallowell, Maine.
Canton Bank, South China, Maine.
Ellsworth Bank, Maine.
Exchange Bank, Bangor, Maine.
Exeter Bank, New Hampshire.
Danby Bank, Vermont.
South Royalton Bank, Vermont.
Bank of the Republic, Providence, R. I.
Bank of South County, Wakefield, Rhode Island.
Farmers' Bank, Wickford, Rhode Island.
Mount Vernon Bank, Providence, Rhode Island.
Rhode Island Central Bank, East Greenwich Rhode Island.
Tiverton Bank, Fall River, Rhode Island.
Warwick Bank, Warwick, Rhode Island.
Merchants' Exchange Bank, Bridgeport, Connecticut
Bank of Orleans, Albion New York.
Chemung County Bank, Horseheads, N. Y.
Farmers' Bank of Saratoga County, New York.
Hamister Bank, Buffalo, New York.
Huguenot Bank, New Paltry, New York.
Niagara River Bank, Tonawanda, New York.
Oliver Lee & Co's Bank, Buffalo, New York.
Ontario County Bank, Phelps, New York.
Ontario Bank, Utica New York.
Reciprocity Bank, Buffalo, New York.
Seckett's Harbor Bank, Buffalo, New York.
American Bank, Trenton, New Jersey.
Bank of New Jersey, New Brunswick, New Jersey.
Bergen County Bank, Hackensack, New Jersey.
Cataract Bank, Patterson, New Jersey.
Union Bank, Frenchtown, New Jersey.
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Kent County, Maryland.
Farmers, & Mechanics' Bank, Greensborough, Maryland.
Cumberland Saving Bank, Maryland.
Bank of Kanawha, Virginia.
Trans-Allegany Bank, Virginia.
Canal Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.
Seneca County Bank, Tiffin Ohio.
City Bank, Cincinnati Ohio.
Miama Valley Bank, Dayton, Ohio.
Clinton Bank, Columbus, Ohio.
City Bank, Columbus, Ohio.
Union Bank, Sandusky, Ohio
Agricultural Bank, Brownsville, Tennessee.

Bank Panic in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The Bank of Pennsylvania suspended this morning.—The suspension is complete, caused, the President states, by the action of other Banks against it, and losses from the recent failures of dry goods men. He says the suspension will be only temporary, and that the capital is untouched. The Girard Bank is giving specie for notes, but checks will not be honored until one o'clock.—There is a heavy run on the city Banks, and the counters of all the Banks are besieged with depositor and note holders. Much alarm prevails, and business is almost suspended. The Girard Bank still refuses payment for checks and notes of a larger denomination than ten dollars. The Commercial and several other banks have adopted the same policy, and the heavy run will probably cause all Banks to suspend specie payment. The Pennsylvania Bank has charge of the State funds, and the Girard those of the city. The excitement is becoming intense.

☞ *Brandtinger's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion*, the safest and only cure for Scrofula, Blotches on the skin, Enlargement of the Joints, and all consumptive diseases. For sale at P. B. Young's Banker; Kaiser & Beck, Rochester; E. Hocking, Wheeling, Va., General Agent.

☞ *Inspiration.—Harpersfield, Monroe, co., N.Y.*—January 31st, 1857.—I never felt the benefit of any medicine so quickly as from the bottle of *Hembree's Hive Syrup* I purchased last fall. I wish to know where I can get it, without fear of imposition. JOSEPH C. DELBERT.

☞ Does any of our high livers ever eat too much dinner? If any of our readers have cooks who tempt their appetite a little too far, I will tell a secret that will lead them to the enjoyment of their dinners without a visit from that gouty old gentleman—Dyspepsia. *Take a dose of Ben Sanford's Invigorator after eating, and you never will be troubled with indigestion*, but on the contrary, before the next meal time approaches the appetite will be sharpened to appreciate any kind of food.

☞ Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver and Druggists generally.

☞ We call attention to Prof. Wood's "Hair Restorative" advertisement. Without doubt the only remedy that can restore the hair to its pristine quality, and has given universal satisfaction. The Professor has the testimonials of hundreds of cases cured by this infallible restorative, and we can cordially recommend it to all who need to use this valuable preparation.—*Cincinnati Daily, Sun.*

☞ Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham Beaver and druggists generally.

MARRIED

On Thursday 24th *by Rev.* JOS. A. McGILL, *Mr. Martin W. Elliot*, Ohio Township, to *Miss Sarah J. Weaver*, of Vanport.

On the same day, by the same, *Mr. Edward Stevens*, to *Miss Martha Camp*, both of Rochester.

DISSOLUTION.

THE subscribers, doing business at Poe, Beaver county, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to us are requested to call and settle their accounts as soon as possible with Henry Moore, who still continues business at the old stand. HENRY MOORE.
Sept. 12, 1857. DAVID BEAL.

LIST OF CAUSES.

For Trial at Special Court on 3d Monday of October 1857.

R. C. Holmes vs Susan Cochran's Ex'rs
George K. Ritter vs John M Crawford.
M. S. QUAY, Pro.

Sept. 30, 1857.

NEW FALL GOODS!

J. T. LOGAN & CO.,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND BRIDGE STREETS,

BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A.

Are now receiving and opening a new and beautiful assortment of

FALL GOODS;

(Cheaper than ever) to which they would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers. All those in want of Fall Goods, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere; as they are having on a heavy stock and are determined to sell at lower prices than any other house in the vicinity, in order to get up a good trade, and 'give people a chance to buy themselves rich.' Our motto is "Quick sales and short profits."

So one and all;
Don't forget to call,
And we'll keep the prices lower-'in'

Keep the goods a going (out)
And the money flowing (in)
And we'll keep the prices lower-'in'

SEPTEMBER 1857.

HALL & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN HALL,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hat and Cap Manufacturers,

And Dealers in Furs, Trimmings, &c.

NO. 80 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Beaver, Nutria, Silk and Cassimere Hats of the latest styles; Soft Fur, and Wool Hats of every quality and fashion. Silk and Moleskin Plush, Cloth and Oil and Silk Caps. A full assortment of Children's Fancy Caps; also Beaver and Felt Hats.

Ladies Furs of every style and quality.

☞ Single Hats and Caps of every style required made to order with care and dispatch.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 30.

South County Bank!!

THE undersigned will take the bills of the above named bank, in payment of debts due, or in Exchange for Lumber, at its par value.

I will also take 'South County Bank' bills in payment of debts due to myself, or to the firm of Lukens & Stewart, at its par value.

C. LUKENS.

Rochester Pa Sept. 9th 1857.

NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the Beaver Female Seminary, will take notice that the annual election of Trustees will take place on Saturday the 3d of October next, at the Seminary Building, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M.

A general attendance is desired.

Sept. 28, 1857. J. MONROE, President.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of Keelin & Harbaugh in the Manufacture of stoneware, at Vanport, was dissolved on the 16th of Sept. by mutual consent. The books remain in the hands of C. M. Keelin, who will settle up the business of the late firm and continue at the old stand.

CHAS. M. KEELIN.
Sept. 23, 1857. GEO. F. HARBAUGH.

Notice to School Teachers.

THE directors of Hopewell Township will meet at the Public School House in New Sewickley on Friday Oct 2d at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of selecting four teachers to take charge of the Schools of said township for the winter session. Mr. Avery the County Superintendent will be present to examine applicants.

By order of the Board.

J. P. M'KENZIE, Pres.
ANDREW MCDONALD, Sec

Flour and Feed For Sale.

THE best quality of Flour, by the barrel and otherwise, and Feed of all kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale upon moderate terms at the Industry Mills.

F. W. WALKER.

Industry, Sept. 23—3m

JOHN E. GIBSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

(OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE, BEAVER, PA.)

☞ A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. (sep23)

COAL! COAL!!

OF the Best quality, always on hand, and delivered. Orders addressed to the undersigned at Fallston Beaver Co. Pa. will be promptly attended to.

R. D. COOPER.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the firm of Levis & Miller, or Samuel Miller, must call and settle before the 1st day of October, or their accounts will be left in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection.

SAMUEL MILLER.

Bridgewater, Sept. 23, 1857.

AMBROTYPES.

A Lady wishing to call on MRS. E. P. WEAVER,

Life-Like Ambrotypes,

Will be sure to call and see her Gallery, Wilson's Block, Broadway, New Brighton, as she expects to have that place about the middle of October, to be absent some months.

New Brighton, Sept. 16, 1857.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The undersigned has made appointments with Directors to be present at the following places for the examination of teachers

North Sewickley, Thursday October, 1st, at 1 o'clock P. M., at School house No. 2.

Hopewell township, New Sewickville, Friday October, 2d, at 10 o'clock M. at the Public school house.

Freedom, Saturday Oct. 3d at 10 o'clock A M at the Public school house.

Beaver township, Harper's Mills, Saturday Oct. 10th, at 12 o'clock M at the Public school house.

Glasgow, Saturday Oct. 17th., at 12 o'clock M at the Public school house.

New Sewickley and Pulaski townships, on Saturday Oct., 24, at 12 o'clock M at the Brown school house, No. 8.

Chippewa township, on Saturday Oct., 31st at 12 o'clock M at Dunlap's school house, No. 2.

R. N. AVERY, Co. Supt.

To the Republicans of Beaver County

I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for Poor House Director, at the October election and if elected, pledge myself to an honest and faithful discharge of the duties pertaining to said office.

JOHN HISSON.

New Sewickly Tp., July 15.—

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.

ONE Male Teacher as Principal, and two Female Teachers, as Assistants, to take charge of the Freedom Union School. Papers to be handed in on Saturday the 3d day of October next, when Mr. Avery, County Superintendent, will be present to examine them.

sep16 D. S. MARQUIS, Pres't.

BEAVER MARKET.

BEAVER, Sept. 30, 1857.

(Corrected Weekly.)

FLOUR—Per hundred	$3.00
RYE FLOUR—per cwt	2,25
WHEAT—per bushel	1,00
RYE—per bushel	70
CORN—per bushel	80
OATS—per bushel	25
LARD—round	7
BUTTER—per pound	18
EGGS—per dozen	10
POTATOES—per bushel	21

THOS. KENNEDY, JR. JOHN T. SHANE.

THOMAS KENNEDY, JR., & CO.,

Corner of Wood and 4th sts,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

LOOKING GLASSES,

AND FANCY GOODS.

Our stock of Imported and Domestic

Fancy and Variety Goods,

Including

PRINTS,
COMBS,
CLOCKS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
SILK and COTTON
HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS,
BUTTONS,
PORTMONNAIES,

And all articles in our line, is now large and varied. Additions are constantly being made direct from the Eastern manufacturers and Importers.

☞ We earnestly solicit the attention of our former customers and buyers generally.

Pittsburgh, sept. 9, 1857.

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it is by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give notice of such elections, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected—

I, JAMES DARRAGH,

Sheriff of the county of Beaver, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that a General Election will be held in said county on the

Second Tuesday in October next,

at the several Election Districts as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver.

The electors of Phillipsburg district will meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house of Wm Elliott, Esq in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the School house in the village of Scottsville in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Duncan in Frankfort.

The electors of M'Clure's district to meet at the house of John Porter, in the village of Bantcr.

The electors of Greene township to meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger in Hookstown

The electors of Ohio township will meet at the house of Mills Dennger, Fairview.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry District) will meet at the house of Richey Eakin in said township

The electors of the borough of Fallston to meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Fallston township to meet at the school house in the village of Brighton.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Samuel Cunningham in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township to meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township

The electors of Darlington township to meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of Mark Hoover, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickley township to meet at the house of John Miller, in said township.

The electors of New Sewickley township will meet at the house of Nicholas Hartzell, in said township.

The electors of Marion township to meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr., in said township.

The electors of New Brighton borough and district to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the school house in the borough of Rochester.

The electors of the borough of Rochester to meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom borough, and district to meet at the school house in the borough of Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickley township to meet at the house of John Feazel in said township.

The electors of Industry district to meet at the school house in the town of Industry.

The electors of Harmony township to meet at the Economy school house, No. 8.

The electors of Economy township to meet at the house of George C. Minis in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania

Two persons as members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Lawrence county.

One person for Sheriff of Beaver county.

One person for Register and Recorder of Beaver county.

One person for Treasurer of Beaver co.

One person for Clerk of the Courts of Beaver county.

One person for Commissioner of Beaver county.

One person for Auditor of Beaver county.

One person for Coroner of Beaver county.

One person for Poor House Director of Beaver county.

Four persons for Trustees of Beaver county—two for four years each, one for three years, and one for two years.

Notice is Hereby Given

That every person, except Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the U. States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall have been employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State or the United States or of any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of any election of the Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or any other officer of such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

Also, in and by the 4th section of an act approved the 19th of April, 1840, it is enacted, that the 13th section of the act passed July 2d, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be construed so as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or clerk at any General or Special Election in this Commonwealth.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, provides as follows, viz:

That the Judges and Inspectors chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before 9 o'clock on the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, in each and every year, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of said district.

In case the persons who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the present elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place: and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general special or township election, during the time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judges when called on, in relation to the rights of any persons assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said Inspectors or Judges, or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a State or County Tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. Provided, that the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years and having resided in this State one year and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they have not paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, first, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years, of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and gives satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failing to procure a receipt, shall make oath of the payment thereof or second, if he claims a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of the residence in the district as is required in this act; and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and gives such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the names of the persons so admitted to vote shall be inserted into the alphabetical list by Inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be admitted on account of his age only in either case, the reason of such vote shall be called out by the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found there or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspector to examine such person on oath as to qualification and, if it obtains to have resided within the State one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, within the district for the purpose of voting thereat.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent an officer of an election, by use or threat, in any violence to any such officer, or shall intrude or intrudedly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall, block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overpower any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of his choice; such person, on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than twelve months; and if it shall be shown that by the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such a bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to bet.

If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudently vote at any election within this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspectors two tickets together, with the intention to vote illegally, or shall vote the same, or if any person shall advise or procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets, or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

The Return Judges of the several districts aforesaid, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Beaver, on the first Friday after the second Tuesday of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to perform those things required by law.

Amendments to the Constitution.

And whereas, a Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the Members elected to each House of the Legislature at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January eighteen and fifty-seven.—And whereas it is provided in the tenth article of the Constitution that any amendment so agreed upon shall be submitted to the people in such manner and at such time at least three months after being so agreed upon by the two Houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe. And Whereas by an Act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth entitled "An act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people for their ratification or rejection the proposed amendments to the constitution," approved May twelfth Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven it is among other things provided as follows, viz.

Section 1 That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election directed to the Sheriff of each and every county of this Commonwealth commanding them to give notice in the usual manner in not less than two newspapers in each county, provided that so many are published therein, that an election will be held in each of the townships wards and districts therein, on the second Tuesday in October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of said amendments or either of them; which said election shall be held at the places and opened and closed at the time at and within which the General elections of this Commonwealth are held opened and closed, and it shall be the duty of the Judges, Inspectors, and Clerks of each of said townships wards and districts to receive at said election tickets either written or printed or partly written and partly printed, from citizens duly qualified to vote for Members of the General Assembly, and to deposit them in a box or boxes to be furnished by the proper officers, on which tickets shall be labelled on the outside, 'First Amendment,' 'Second Amendment,' 'Third Amendment' and 'Fourth Amendment,' and those who are favorable to said amendments or any of them may express their desires by voting each as many separate written or printed ballots or tickets, containing on the inside thereof the words, "For the Amendment," and those who are opposed to the amendments or any of them may express their opposition by voting each as many separate written or printed ballots or tickets, containing on the inside thereof the words, "Against the Amendment."

Section 2. That the election on the said proposed amendments shall in all respects be conducted as the General elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted, and it shall be the duty of the Return Judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against each of said amendments in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof expressed in words at length and not in figures only, one of which returns so made shall be lodged in the Prothonotary's office of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said Judges deposited forthwith in the most convenient Post Office.

And by "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is provided and directed as follows:

Section 81. When two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member or members of the Senate of this commonwealth or of the house of Representatives of the United States, or of this commonwealth, the judges of the election in each county, having met as aforesaid, the clerks shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such election, within the county, for every person voted for, as such member or members, which shall be signed by said judges, and attested by the clerks; and one of the said judges shall take charge of such certificate, and shall produce the same at a meeting of one judge from each county, at such place, in such district, as is or may be appointed by law for the purpose; which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election.

Sec. 82. The judges of the several counties having met, as aforesaid, shall next in their several county returns and make distinct returns of all the votes given for each office, in said district, and of the name of the person or persons elected, and the number of said returns for each office, shall be deposited in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which they shall meet, and the other shall be by said judges deposited in the nearest post office, and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at the seat of government, and be so deposited within two days after the election.

Sec. 83. It shall also be the duty of the return judges in every case, to transmit to each of the persons elected to serve in Congress, or in the Senate, or in the House of Representatives of this commonwealth, a certificate of his election, within five days after the day of making up such returns.

The return judges of the Congressional District composed of the counties of Mercer, Beaver and Lawrence, and the return judges of the Senatorial and Representative district composed of the counties of Beaver and Lawrence will meet at the Court House in New Castle according to the 81st section above cited.

Given under my hand at Beaver, the 8th day of September, 1857, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-second.

JAMES DARRAGH,
Sheriff's Office, Beaver,
Sept. 9, 1857.

NOTICE

THE undersigned having made sale of his Foundery in Bridgewater, and being desirous of closing up his business without delay, would respectfully request all knowing themselves indebted by note or book account to call and settle up their accounts, and by so doing will save cost.

My books and notes will be found at my residence in Beaver, and in my absence from home, at the office of J. Monroe, Esq.

L. WHITSELL.

N. B. I wish to be understood that unless the above notice is attended to a legal course will be pursued.

Just Received

A large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & SHOP STOVES,

Of various designs and sizes, which for cheapness, durability and neatness, can not be excelled in this or any other place.

☞ Call and examine them at the Store, Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Warehouse of

A. BESTWICK.

New Brighton, Sept. 7, 1857.

WANTED—300 bushels good quality of Chestnut, to be delivered at my shop in New Brighton, Aug. 31st, 1857.

A. BESTWICK.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS

AT G. HANSON LOVE'S

ORIGINAL SIGN OF THE 'BEE HIVE.'

No. 74 Market st., between 4th & Diamond,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Eastern Cities, having purchased the LARGEST and most COMPLETE assortment of Dress Goods, Shawls, Talmas, Cloaks, scarfs, House Furnishing Goods, Mourning Goods, Needle Work, Hosiery, Ribbons, and a full assortment of all kinds of Domestic an every other article usually kept in a first class Dry Goods House. As many of the above articles were bought of the importers, and at the large

Auction sales during last Week,

We are enabled to offer a good many articles at LESS than the Cost of IMPORTATION.

We would be pleased to have the PLEASURE of SHOWING OUR STOCK TO CUSTOMERS, and the public generally, as we think it would be to the advantage of all to call and EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES before purchasing elsewhere.

G. HANSON LOVE.

(Formerly Young, Stevenson & Love, and Love Brothers,) No. 74 Market street, between Fourth and the Diamond. Pitts. Sept. 18, '57.

Cow Lost

The subscriber, on Sunday night, August 9th lost a large red mulley cow, eleven or twelve years old. One ear, I think the right one, is split nearly its whole length. Some small white spots on one shoulder blade; heavy behind, with a large bag hanging low down, milking 6 or 8 quarts per day. Whoever will return said cow or inform me where she may be found shall be well paid for doing so.

NAZRO PARK.

Bridgewater, Beaver co Pa.

Bank of Beaver County.

THE stockholders of the Bank of Beaver Co., are hereby notified that instalments are ordered as follows, viz—

An instalment of Ten Dollars per share on or before the 8th day of September next.

And an instalment of like amount of Ten Dollars per share on on before the 8th day of October next.

Payable to the Treasurer in New Brighton.

By order of the Commissioners.

EDWARD HOOPS, Treasurer.

New Brighton, Aug. 8, 1857.

APPLE PARERS—10 dozen combined parer, corer and slicer. The most complete machine in the world. 15 apples of any size can be pared, cored and cut in thin slices all in one operation in a minute, and in a style impossible to equal by hand.

Jas WARDROP.
47 Fifth street.

aug26

CABINET WAREROOM.

THE subscriber having taken possession of the shop lately occupied by David Johnston, dec'd, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Beaver, and vicinity, that he is prepared to make to order all articles in his line, at short notice, and upon reasonable terms. A general assortment of furniture—such as Bureaus, Bedsteads, card, center, dining and breakfast Tables, Stands, &c., constantly kept on hand, which, for quality and workmanship, will compare favorably with those manufactured in any other establishment in the county.

Coffins made to order, at all hours, and a Hearse in constant readiness.

☞ Shop on Main street, one door west of Argus' office.

SOCRATES SMALL.

Beaver, Sept. 2d, 1857.

WILSON, CHILDS & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS

No. 45, Wood Street, opposite St. Charles Hotel,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

ARE now receiving and will be ready to exhibit to the trade by the 10th of September, a very large and attractive stock of

Fall Dry Goods and Notions,

to which the attention of Merchants throughout the West is respectfully solicited.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 25, 1857.

LOGAN & ABER,

Dealers in

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

CORNER OF MARKET & BRIDGE STS.

BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Call and examine our Stock.

aug26

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of David Johnston, late of Beaver borough, Beaver county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber in said borough.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Adm'r.

sept2

M. B. WELSH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(District Attorney,)

Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa.

July 15 1857, 1y.

JOHN M. DUNLAP,

WITH

E. PHOWENFELD & BRO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

NO. 78 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURG, PA.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the Sharon Steam Flouring Mill, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom. His facilities for grinding are fully equal to any in the county. If good wheat is sent to this mill, he will insure good flour, and a good yield.

JOHN H. POWELL.

may 27 1857.

SEED DRILLS—Hunt's Patent Lancaster Drills, for Wheat, Barley, Oats and Grass Seeds, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. JAS. WARDROP.

FANNING MILLS—Rice's Patent Fanning Mills for sale by JAMES WARDROP,
aug26 47 Fifth street.

CIDER MILLS—50 of Hickock's new powerful Mills for 1857, capable (with two men) of making from 6 to 8 barrels of cider a day, for sale by JAS. WARDROP, 47 Fifth st.

Notice to Farmers—20 Improved Railroad Power Threshers, with vibrating separators, warranted in every respect, for sale by
aug26 JAMES WARDROP, 47 Fifth st.

NOTICE TO GARDENERS—800 N. Jersey bushel baskets; 10 doz Potato hooks; 12 doz Potato digging forks, for sale by
aug26 JAMES WARDROP.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

If you want Patent medicines or any other kind of medicines, call at Young's, and buy them cheap and pure.

may6,'57.

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

THOSE persons wishing to embellish their grounds with early flowers next spring, can be supplied with a choice assortment of roots to be planted before the last of October. These will be sold for one-fourth similar roots sell for in Rochester, N. Y. The subscriber has also a good supply of Apple trees, best adapted to our soil and climate, suitable for planting this fall. Also, Peach, Pear, Cherry, &c., sold on fair terms.

Thos THORNILEY.

Fallston, Sept. 16, 1857.

'BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND

FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon disordered

STOMACH AND LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the stomach, Giddy Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles, In all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved itself beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhaave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been imprisoned by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally in such cases of disease, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE—Whoever expects to find in this discovery will be disappointed, but to the sick weak and low spirited, it will prove a gentle aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, sold by the proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co. Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue in Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agent for this country:

JOB MOSES,
Late I. C. BALDWIN & Co.
Rochester, N.Y.

N. B. $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agents, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail. For sale by C. L. KAISER, Rochester, Pa.

Wholesale Agents FLEMING BROTHER.
Pittsburgh Pa. Dec. 12

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

Just Received

AND FOR SALE LOW, BY

P. B. YOUNG,

At his old Stand, Corner of 3d and Elk sts,

BEAVER, PA.

THE following Patent medicines can always be had at Young's New Drug Store:

Keyser's Cough Syrup, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Sanford's Invigorator, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Rapley's Resolvent, Relief and Pills, Beerhave's Holland Bitters, Wood's Hair Restorative, Prof. Brandreth's Pill Tedium Liniment, Prof. Reed's Magnetic Oil, M'Lane's Vermifuge and Pills, Sands' Sarsaparilla Vermifuge and Cudgel Balsam, Darley's American Brave Remedy, Sher's Cough Syrup and Vermifuge, Kennedy's Discovery, Swaim's Panacea, Myers' Extract of Rock Rose, Sher's Balsam Tar, Wild Cherry and Hour Bitters, Sloan's Liniment Compound, Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Godfrey's Cordial, Hayden Oil, Freedom, Smith's Worm Confections, Merchant's Gargling Oil, Jayne's Carminative, Trask's Magnetic Ointment, Nerve and Bone Liniment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Thompson's and Cook's Eye Water, Kaiser & Bros. Arnica Liniment, and many others too numerous to mention, always on hand.

may 6,'57.

New Goods,

AT

M'CONNELL & BENTEL'S.

THEY have just received their Spring and Summer goods, at their new store. Their stock is large and well selected, which they offer at as low prices as can be had at any establishment in the county. All they ask is for the public to call and examine their stock, and be convinced that they do sell goods as low as any establishment in this section. Our stock of Dry Goods is complete. Hats and Caps of all kinds. Bonnets of every style and all kinds of Bonnet trimmings. Groceries and Provisions always kept on hand.

M'CONNELL & BENTEL.

Freedom, april 22 '57.

W. R. STERLING,

Banker, Dealer in Exchange Bank Notes and Coin: New Brighton, Pa.

COLLECTIONS of Bills, Notes and Drafts, promptly attended to. Par and current funds received on deposit. June 11,'54

PERFUMERY and Flavoring Extracts can always be found at P. B. YOUNG'S.

FAST Colored Lawns, from 6½ cents up. White Brilliants, from 10 cts up. Figured do from 12½ cents up. Embroideries, and all kinds of white goods at greatly reduced prices, for 30 days, at July 22, '57. TAYLOR'S.

CHURNS, CHURNS—A constant supply of Spain's Celebrated Barrel Churns, of various sizes, will be kept on hand. These churns have been fully tested, and are warranted the best in use. For sale by J. WARDROP,
je1 47, Fifth st.

'NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL.'

A RESISTLESS REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

CIRCULAR TO THE SICK.

The first hospitals surgeons and medical publicists of Europe, admit the unparalleled and inflammatory and healing properties of this Ointment; governments sanction its use in their naval and military services; and the masses in this country and throughout the world repose the utmost confidence in its curative properties. It penetrates the sources of inflammation and corruption which underlie the external evidences of disease, and neutralize the very elements which feed and exasperate the malady.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS,

These are among the most terrible and agonizing diseases of the muscles, the fleshy fibre and the skin; yet in their worst forms, and when seemingly incurable, they invariably disappear under a perservering application of this soothing healing antiseptic to pain and inflammation.

SALT RHEUM, FEVER SORES, STIFF JOINTS.

In cases of Salt Rheum, where medical waters, lotions, and every recipe of the pharmacopeia have proved useless, the Ointment will accomplish a thorough cure. Fever Sores heal quickly under its influence, and its relaxing effect upon contracted sinews is truly wonderful.

DISCHARGING ULCERS.

A most remarkable and happy change is produced in the appearance of malignant ulcers after a few applications of this Ointment.—The surrounding redness vanishes, and granules of healthy flesh begin to take the place of the discharged matter. This process goes on more or less rapidly until the orifice is filled up with sound material, and the ulcer radically cured.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

The young are the most frequent sufferers from external injuries, and therefore every mother should have this healing preparation constantly at hand. It is an absolute specific for sore breasts, and quickly removes the excoriated sores which sometimes disfigure the heads and faces of children.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS

This Ointment is universally used on board the American and Pacific whaling fleet as a cure for scorbutic affections and as the best possible remedy for wounds and bruises. Large supplies of it have recently been ordered by the Sultan of Turkey for hospital purposes.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions	Lumbago	Sore Legs
Burns	Mercurial	Sore Breasts
Chapped Hands	Eruptions	Sore Heads
Chilblains	Piles	Sore Throats
Fistulas	Rheumatism	Sores of all
Gout	Salt Rheum	kinds
	Skin Diseases	Sprains
Swell'd Glands	Stiff Joints	Scalds
Ulcers	Venereal Sores	Wounds of all kinds.

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway 80 Maiden Lane, New York and 244 Strand London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in Pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents; and $1 each. Dr O. Cunningham, Beaver, is an authorized Agent for the sale of these medicines.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

February 25, 1857

Octob'r Appointment

DR. H. TUBBS,

Will be at his room, Bridgewater, Lehmer's Hotel, Monday, October 5, 1857

For consultation upon all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Spleen; also Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Female diseases, Ague and Fever, Fits, Impurities of the blood, Eruptions, Cancers, Ulcers, and all other varieties of long standing complaints, both external and internal.

For some ten years Dr. T. has devoted his entire time to chronic diseases, treating thousands annually, many of whom had exhausted every other resource within reach. If he can pass an mineral or other poisons employed, nor does he make sick to make well, or tear down to build up again. The medicines can be taken with safety by the most delicate, and patients may remain at home, and continue with prudence their ordin

RESOLUTION

Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That the following amendments are proposed to the constitution of the commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

First Amendment.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven as follows:—

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for, but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 2 In addition to the above limited power the State may contract debts, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the state.

SEC. 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the state, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the state, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the state, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SEC. 5. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged, or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation or association; nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 6. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the state to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the state in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution, or party.

Second Amendment.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

Third Amendment.

From section two of the first article of the constitution, strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively," from section five, same article, strike out the words, "of Philadelphia and of several counties;" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "neither the city of Philadelphia nor any, and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and no;" and strike out "section four, same article," and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SEC. 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the state, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative.

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single Senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof."

The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Fourth Amendment.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

Sec. 26. The legislature shall have the power, to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter or incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

IN SENATE, March 27th, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yers 24, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

[Extract from the Journal.]
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Cl'k.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 57, nays 34; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 22; on the fourth amendment yeas 83, nays 7.

[Extract from the Journal.]
JACOB ZIEGLER, Cl'k
Office of Secretary's office, May 2, 1857.
A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each house of the Legislature upon the final passage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Cresswell, Finney, Gregg, Harris, Penrose and Souther—7.

So the question was determinad in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Flenniken, Ingram, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Frazer, Gregg, Harris, Killinger, Penrose and Scofield—8.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Crabb, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Coffey, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Finney, Jordan and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 29, 1857

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the House agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Wilden, Hamel, Harper; Heins, Hiestand, Hill Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks.) Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Maneur Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia.) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voegkley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Book, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Wintrode—12.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Backus, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster Gibboney, Gilden, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Maneur, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia.) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voegkley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Eyster, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill. Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Jacobs, Kerr, Lebo, M'Calmont, Mumma, Reed, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Wagonseller, Warner, Wintrode, Witherow and Wright—34.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Maneur, Maugle, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Tolan, Vail, Voegkley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—85.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Eyster, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill. Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Jacobs, Kerr, Lebo, M'Calmont, Mumma, Reed, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Wagonseller, Warner, Wintrode, Witherow and Wright—34.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Backus, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster Gibboney, Gilden, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Maneur, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voegkley, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—88.

NAYS—Messrs. Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Struthers, Thorn, Wintrode and Wright—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Yeas' and Nays' taken on the resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses, of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, for the session of 1857.

[L. S.] Witness my hand and the seal of said office, this twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

PHILO HALL, 75, 3d STREET,
PITTSBURGH PA.

THE oldest and most extensive and most perfectly organized COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the United States. The only one in the State acting under a LEGISLATIVE CHARTER.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States,
Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS,
Hon. MOSES HAMPTON,
Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
Hon. CHARLES NAYLOR,
Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD,

P. DUFF, (author of Duff's system of Mercantile and Steamboat Book-keeping) President of the faculty, consisting of from twelve to fifteen Professors and Lecturers, including one of the best Penmen in the U. S.

The Students of this Institution obtain the following important advantages over all others in the West.

1st. A training for business by a practical Merchant of nearly 20 years experience in extensive inland and shipping business.

2d. Their Diploma bears the signature of the author of a system of Book-keeping, sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce of New York, as the best in our Language—see circular p. 17.

3d. A new and abbreviated method of Double Entry.

4th. The Private Ledger, not taught in any other College.

5th. Single Entry Books changed into Double Entry.

6th. Improved forms of Bill Book; directly checking the Ledger.

7th. Improving form of Check Book—simplifying the Bank Account.

8th. Rules for determining the precise maturity of notes.

9th. Rules for adjusting deranged Double Entry Books.

10th. Partnership Settlements by Single Entry.

11th. Joint Account Settlements, with partial and complete sales.

12th. Three different methods of introducing a new partner.

13th. Six examples of Books opened with special conditions.

14th. Dissolution and winding up partnership Book.

15th. Sale and transfer of interest from one partner to another.

See test problems on the above—circular p. 20.

Penmanship, Mercantile Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy and Detecting Counterfeit Notes, are all included with our College Course of Book-keeping.

About 4000 Students have been qualified for business in this Institutton.

Circulars and specimens of Penmanship mailed free.

Duff's Book-keeping, Harper's new edition, pp. 222 royal octavo. Price $1.60, postage 21 cents.

Duff's Steamboat Bookkeeping. Price $1; postage 9 cents.

☞No printed Universalist questions are given to Students in this Institution; nor no "Universalist preaching" is advertised in the College Rooms on Sundays, on the "doctrines and tendencies" of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran and other Churches. dy22'57.

☞Will be published in a few weeks "*Business and Ornamental Penmanship*," by J. S. Duncan, Professor of Penmanship in this institution. The work will be in imperial quarto form, containing nearly 500 specimens of business and ornamental Penmanship, the most comprehensive yet published, designed for the use of both learners and teachers.

BEAVER MACHINE WORK

Childs, M'Connell and Darraghs,

FOUNDERS

AND

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS

Fallston, Beaver Co'n'y, Pa.

WE respectfully call attention to the inducements offered for purchasing Engines and Machinery mentioned below. We have purchased the right to make and sell the

PATENT OSCILLATING ENGINE

of Messrs. Cridge & Wadsworth, and are now engaged in the manufacture of them at the lowest possible rates, which is about twenty five per cent lower than the Slide Valve Engine. Their simplicity and durability, combined with their cheapness, and almost utter impossibility to get out of order, renders them the most desirable Engine to have.

The following is a list of the different kinds of Machinery which we have made. Persons wishing to procure anything of the kind, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Double Slide Valve Reciprocating Rugines, the same as manufactured at Salem, Ohio; Oscillating Engines, Cridge & Wadsworth's Patent; Tub and Bucket Machinery; Flour Barrel and Nail Keg Machinery; Planing Machines; Cylinder or Barrel Saws; Fire Brick and Clay Rollers; Starch Rollers; Pipes and Castings for extracting Oil from Cannel Coal; Flouring Mill Gearing; Pullies and Shafting; Gulley, Sash, and Circular Saw Mills; Lath Machinery, &c., besides numerous other Machines which it is not necessary to enumerate.

We might add a long list of certificates, but deem any but the following unnecessary.

ECONOMY, December 24th, 1856.

MESSRS. CRIDGE, WADSWORTH & Co, Gentlemen:—We hereby certify that we have had one of your Oscillating Engines in use for nearly four months, and that it gives satisfaction in every respect. Its principal advantages over the common Engine are—

1st. Its simplicity, and the consequent facility to keep it in good order.

2d. It takes up much less room.

3d. It requires less pressure of steam to do the same amount of work; and is, therefore, worked with less danger and less fuel.

Respectfully yours,
R. L. BAKER
JACOB HENRICI,
Trustees

Our facilities for shipping to any point whatever, by Rail Road, Canal, or on the Ohio River, is as good as at any other point. Our Works are situated in Fallston, Pa. on the west Bank of the Beaver River, opposite N. Brighton, and only one hour's ride by rail from Pittsburgh. July 1, 1857.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J. MURRAY would announce to the public that he has, at considerable cost, procured the latest improvements in the profession, and is now prepared to accommodate every variety of public taste.

1st. Single gum-teeth, on gold or silver plate

2d. Block-teeth, on gold plate, presenting a continuous gum.

3d, Indestructible teeth on Gutta Percha base.

As this last is a new mode of inserting teeth, should it fail to render satisfaction after a fair trial, I will replace the work with gold or silver.

Office and residence on Market Street, opposite the Market House, Bridgewater.
Bridgewater, Jan. 2, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Robert Culberson dec'd, late of South Beaver township, Beaver county, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN CULBERSON,
April 29, 1857. Administrator.

AYER'S PILLS,

A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases.—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the hearses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing before known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention

DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the

HON. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the U. S.
ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plen. to England.
JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston.

Also, DR. J. R. CHILTON, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by

HON. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.
WM. B. ASTOR, the richest man in America.
S. LELAND & Co., Prop'rs of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of active poisonous and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved more purely beneficial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly advise or prescribe without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formulæ by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If, however, there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1

SOLD BY

AGENTS—Young, & Thomas Beaver, Dr. Smith Bridgewater; C. L. Kaiser, Rochester, Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; John Black Darling on, and by all merchants everywhere. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver.

WHY DO YOU SUFFER?

Use Kaiser's

CELEBRATED GERMAN ARNICA

OINTMENT

A never failing remedy for Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, sprains, pains, bruises, pain in the back, stiffness or numbness of the limbs, or weakness in the joints, swellings, sore throat, burns, scalds, cuts, old sores, frosted feet, neuralgic affections, &c., and in fact for all diseases which require an external application; as such it has no equal. The numerous remarkable cures effected by the use of the German Arnica Ointment, and the large and constantly increasing demand for the same, has led the Proprietors to bring this invaluable remedy before the public, and take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted.

Wm. Plate, of Bridgewater, Pa., writes to us: I have used Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment for a very severe bruise, and it has effected an immediate cure; therefore, I feel it my duty to recommend this Ointment to all similarly afflicted. WM. PLATE,
Bridgewater May 9th '57. Watchmaker

I have used Charles L. Kaiser & Bro's Arnica Ointment, and believe it the best curative for a burn I have ever tried. S. H. DARRAGH.
Sharon, May 1st, 1857.

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, by C. L. Kaiser & Bro., Druggists, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., Proprietors.

Agents for Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Clarke's Female Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Jayne's Family Medicines, and all other Patent Medicines of the day. June 3 1857

Just Received

At the Rochester Drug Store, Sign of the Golden Mortar.

10,000 Havanna Segars, different kinds.
6 doz Balm of Thousand flowers.
6 " Ween fun.
1 gross Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.
6 " M'Lanes Pills and Vermifuge.
Dr. A. Jaynes Family medicines.
10 doz. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
2 casks Catawba Wine and Brandy.
6 doz Bowman's Vegetable Compound.
5 gross Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
Shoulder Braces of all descriptions.
1 gross Radway's Remedies.
1 " Perry Davis' Painkiller.
For sale low by
C. L. KAISER & BRO.
Proprietors of Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment.

CHAMBERLIN & CUTHBERTSON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office on Broadway, 3d door below Merrick House, New Brighton. apr19

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having purchased and fitted up that well known property at the Northwest corner of the Public Square, in Beaver, adjoining the residence of Judge Agnew, is now prepared to accommodate the public, where he will use every exertion to please and make comfortable, all who may call on him.

Beaver, May 6, '57. WM. A. LAIRD.

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases. (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and bloches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers,

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benifit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—In April 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a desease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonfull. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,
No 120, Warren St., Roxbury, Mass.
PRICE $1.

☞T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, Gen. Ag'ts for Pa. For sale by W. P. Phillips, Freedom; C. L. Kaiser, Rochester; and Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater; General wholesale agents Western Pa., Geo. H. Keyser, 146 Wood St. Pittsburgh, J. P. Flemming Federal St. Allegheny City, Maclay & Young, Beaver.

TO CASH BUYERS,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE season has arrived when our stock of Summer Goods *must* and *will be sold*. Cold weather in the early part of the season has left us with a stock of Summer goods, by far too large for this advanced time of Summer, and as we are determined to carry over *no goods* to another summer—thereby losing the use of our money for nearly a year—we will for Thirty days to come, sell at EASTERN COST, our stock of

Lawns,	Mantillas,	Fancy Silks,
Brilliants,	Shawls,	French Collars,
Challies,	Bonnets,	Mohair mitts,
Debeges,	Ribbons,	Parasols,

and variety goods generally.

As a further inducement to purchasers, we will also sell at a *reduction* our stock of Domestic and Staple goods—such as Calicoes, Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Table Linens, and all goods usually kept in a dry goods store. As we are determined to close out our stock—*particularly light goods*—some good bargains may be expected.

T. M. TAYLOR,
July 22, '57. Rochester 'on the hill.'

T. J. CHANDLER.....M. E. GILLESPIE

A CARD.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of Dental Surgery, Dr. M. E. Gillespie, (late of Crestline, Ohio,) under the name of Chandler & Gillespie, where we are prepared to perform all the operations of the profession, in the most approved manner. Teeth from one to full sets inserted in gold or silver plate.—Also full or partial setts on gutta percha vase.

We are also prepared to insert teeth in entire porcelain base, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious, in beauty and cleanliness. We invite attention to our specimens.

All those indebted to me by note or book account, will please call and settle, as I am anxious to close my old books. T. J. CHANDLER.
Rochester, Aug. 6, 1856–6 m.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

JOHN M'CUNE still continues the manufacture of every kind of plain and ornamental Chairs. Call and examine my stock. Shop opposite Hugh Anderson's Grocery, on 3d street The stock is lower than ever before offered in this market. Old Chairs painted or grained, and made to look as well as new.
Beaver, Dec. 13, 1854.

Low by the Piece.

100 pieces bleached muslins, assorted.
6 bales brown do do
200 pieces Cocheco and other prints.
50 pieces Lancaster ginghams.
June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

FRENCH leather Boots for Ladies and Misses, a new style for winter, made to order, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,
dec10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

CORN CULTIVATORS—40 Expanding Cultivators, adapted to potato and corn crops, for sale by J. WARDROP,
je10. 5th street

JOSEPH H. WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the Lawrence house, on the North side of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Jan 7 1857

JOHN M. LUKENS, G. P. LUKENS, W. LUKENS.
LUKENS & SONS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
Rochester, Pa Agents for steamer Michigan No. 2, between Pittsburgh and Beaver. ap2

FINE Kid Boots for Ladies, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,
de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

STELLA and Cashmere Shawls, from $2 to $6, just received at TAYLOR'S.
march 18 1857.

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs, by
A. S. HARVEY,
July 15 '57 No. 3, Stewart's Row.

Glad News.

FULL OF HOPE TO THE AFFLICTED AND SUFFERING!

Many of the thousand portals of Death may be closed, and life made happier, and more comfortable to thousands who are now in danger. Doubtless this world contains many a balm to soothe its physical woes and cure its diseases. Among those in prominent rank, stands

BOWMAN'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

A SAFE and speedy cure for Consumption, not only in those milder forms of Throat and Lung Diseases, such as colds, coughs, quinsey, difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, Ministers' sore throat, weakness of the chest, asthma, inward ulcer, spitting of blood, influenza, croup, whooping-cough, pain in the breast and side, hoarseness, catarrh and catarrhal affections, inflammation of the lungs, bleeding of the lungs, and such like. But its superior excellence is seen and tested in the more advanced affections of the lungs. For the truth of the above statement and the efficiency of the preparations as an antidote, we refer the public to the following testimonials:

Language is scarcely strong enough to tell the great power of this

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

The doubting may try and be convinced.

The Proprietors point to the following bona fide certificates with confidence on the community; they are but samples of the many hundreds of testimonials in our possession.

Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1856.—Last spring, while in Pittsburgh, I had a bad cold and cough, which troubled me much, and a friend of mine gave me a bottle of Bowman's Vegetable Compound for diseases of the throat and lungs, which I commenced taking, and found relief almost immediately. I had taken many things for cough and hoarseness, but never got anything to help me as it has done. I believe it to be the best antidote for coughs and hoarseness that is out, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. THOS. H. STOCKTON.
Pastor 1st Prot. Meth. Church.

From Judge Vanhorn, of the District Court at Cincinnatia.

Cincinnati, May 4, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for bronchitis and cough, and believe it to be the best medicine out for those diseases, and the only one I ever got to give me any permanent relief. It will cure. I recommend it to the public as an honest and efficient medicine, and will perform what it is published to do. W. VANHORN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound in my family, for coughs, colds and Ministers' sore throat and believe it to be the best thing that I ever got for those complaints, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

REV. J. GASTON,
Pastor of the Clinton st. M. E. Church.
June 10, 1855. Cincinnati.

Here is one from the old pioneer Methodist preacher of Ohio, Rev. J. B. Finley.

I believe Bowman's Vegetable Compound to be the best remedy for Diseased Throat and Lungs, of the day. I have tested it, and found it to be the best of all the popular remedies I ever tried, and I have tried very many. I recommend it to the public. Try it and you will be convinced of its superiority.

Cincinnati July 1856. Rev. J. B. FINLEY.

Hear what the celebrated Dr. Peck says:

New York, May 12, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for coughs and hoarseness in speaking; and believe it to be the best preparation for Throat and Lung complaints I ever got: and I recommend it to the public speaker and singer, as well as those afflicted with Lung diseases. J. T. PECK.

Hear what Dr. Benson, of Cincinnati, says: [Extract from a letter.]

"Bowman's Veg